Cubans Have Natural Advantages Over Hawaiians

Continuation of the Argument of William Haywood to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

The Chairman: Is there any natural condition wherein Cuba has an advantage over Hawaii?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir; we do not have the broad acres that Cuba has. Our arable land runs up into narrow gorges, making it hard to cultivate; it is in patches. While we have the best machinery and steam plows for plowing, yet in a number of places it has to be dug up with a hoe because we cannot use a plow. The cost of clearing land in Hawaii is something enormous—I think from $60 to $70 per acre. It is full of stones which have to be taken out.

The Chairman: Has Cuba any other advantage?

Mr. Haywood: No, sir; in every other respect I think we are a favored spot.

The Chairman: Would the slightest reduction in the sugar duty from Cuba ruin the Hawaiian interests?

Mr. Haywood: No, sir; I do not think so.

The Chairman: How much reduction could they stand without being ruined?

Mr. Haywood: That is an embarrassing question. I do not know; but I will say this—

The Chairman: Make it safe.

Mr. Haywood: Ten per cent.

The Chairman: You think you could stand that much?

Haywood Makes a Point.

Mr. Haywood: I think we could stand that, but here is the point I would like to make. I do not know whether it is feasible or not, and you gentlemen are experts on tariff legislation. Mr. Pavey, I think, who was the lawyer who presented a brief here to the committee, states somewhere in his brief that even if Cuba was given free entry into the United States for her sugar, what she produced would be less than what we have to buy outside, and therefore would not affect the price of raw sugar in the United States. Let us take him at his word, and if Congress decides to give a reduction limit that reduction, say to $850,000, so as to make sure that Congress will not dump in here on equal terms with the United States all the sugar that we consume.

The Chairman: Did the sugar production in Hawaii increase or decrease during the period from 1894 to 1897?

Mr. Haywood: It has been increasing right straight along.

The Chairman: It has increased during those two years?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: No difference in the increase during those years?

Mr. Haywood: Yes; I think so.

The Chairman: I mean the proportion of increase?

Mr. Haywood: Yes; I think it has increased more since annexation.

The Chairman: From 1894 to 1897?

Statistics of Production.

Mr. Haywood: Oh, no, sir; I do not think there was any increase then.

The Chairman: Were there any failures?

Mr. Haywood: I do not know; I was not there.

The Chairman: Have you statistics there that will show whether there was an increase or not?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir; I think so.

The Chairman: If you have them handy you can put them right in the hearings.

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir; I have it all down here from 1875.

The Chairman: Do not go back that far; go back to 1891.

Mr. Haywood: In 1891, 274,983 pounds. The next year, 1892, there was a decrease—263,639 pounds. In 1893 there was a considerable increase—330,000 pounds. In 1894 there was a decrease—306,000 pounds.*

The Chairman: You are giving the amount of sugar produced each year?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir; 1895, 294,000 pounds; 1896, 443,000 pounds; 1897, 520,000 pounds; 1898, 445,000 pounds; 1899, 445,000 pounds; 1900 and 1901 I can not give.*

The Chairman: Very well. Then there was a substantial increase during the years that I have indicated?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir.

Prices and Duties.

The Chairman: Still, the duty on sugar was 40 per cent ad valorem during those years?

The Chairman: Your industry not only stood that duty, but shows a large increase?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir.

Mr. Newlands: The price was higher during that time, was it not?

Mr. Haywood: Yes; very much higher.

Mr. Newlands: The international price was higher?

Mr. Haywood: I will tell you another thing, and Mr. Newlands knows this, for he has studied the political situation in the islands. The overthrow had occurred, and it seemed to people out there that annexation would follow. That invited more capital. A lot of the plantations had taken out their 6-roller mills and put in 9-roller mills, and the production of sugar, the extraction, was higher.

The Chairman: Hawaii did not get the bounty under the McKinley bill?

Mr. Haywood: No, sir.

The Chairman: So you ran in competition with free sugar?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir; but then we had the advantage over American producers, as I said, by getting cheaper labor than we can get now. There is just one other point——

Mr. Newlands: Are you through with your statement?

Purchases on Mainland.

Mr. Haywood: One more thing. I have shown that we buy everything in the United States. The manufacturers of those articles receive a high protection. We pay probably $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 protection alone on what we purchase on the Mainland. Now I ask, is it fair, when we only produce one article, to wipe away all that protection and then make us pay

Mr. Newlands: Do you mean to say the higher price for everything that we buy from the States?

The Chairman: That is on the theory that free trade in sugar is to be granted. You speak of wiping away all the protection that you have.

Mr. Haywood: That is what we fear. I would not bother with 10 per cent—Mr. Haywood, that the people of Hawaii pay $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 more for these things that they consume by buying them in a protected market than they would have to pay if they were able to resell to the markets of the world?

Mr. Haywood: I am afraid I am not much of an expert on that, but I looked through the tariff schedules last night and picked out the articles that we consume the most of, such as machinery, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes, and the heavy items, and then I took an average, and assuming that the price paid was equal to the duty—

Mr. Newlands: In addition?

Mr. Haywood: Yes.

Theory of Protection.

Mr. Dalzell: Is that your theory of protection?

Mr. Haywood: I hope it is.

Mr. McCall: For instance, boots and shoes that you mentioned. Do not we make those cheaper than they are made abroad?

Mr. Haywood: Yes. I would not wear a foreign shoe, either.

Mr. Dalzell: How did you raise your revenue in Hawaii before annexation?

Mr. Haywood: On land and internal taxes.

Mr. McCall: You did not have any system of custom house duties?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, we did. There was a preferential duty in favor of the United States. The duty on a good many of the goods in the United States was 10 per cent, and almost prohibitory from other countries.

Mr. McCall: So really you were under a tariff duty before annexation?

Mr. Haywood: Yes.

The Chairman: You have bought principally from the United States for thirty years, pretty largely?

Mr. Haywood: Yes; practically since the American missionaries first went there.

Annexation More Costly.

Mr. Long: Have you been paying higher for those supplies since annexation than you paid before?

Mr. Haywood: I have not been there for a year. I was there last summer for a few days and some of the managers told me that supplies were higher, but that was more because of the great prosperity and higher prices generally.

Mr. Long: And not on account of the tariff?

Mr. Haywood: No. In a good many cases now supplies are cheaper because there is no duty, whereas before the Hawaiians had to pay the Hawaiian Government 10 per cent. Now they get those goods free.

Mr. Oxnard asked about steam plows. We used to buy steam plows from Fowler, of England, because in the United States they did not make a steam plow that ran on a cable. All our steam plows were hauled across the land by traction engines, which was not feasible. The American Sugar Company, which started just after annexation, got a concern which has sent a man out to the islands and studied the question, and we bought all our plows from that concern. And I will say that I think we got them at the same price and got them in half the time that it would have taken Fowler to have sent them.

The Chairman: The steam plow is cheaper, I suppose, than the old-fashioned plow?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Do you know whether they use steam plows in Cuba or not? You gentlemen seem to be informed on that subject.

Mr. Haywood: No.

* The figures of crop production, as given by Mr. Haywood, are clearly wrong. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association supplies them accurately as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1892.....	122,279	1897.....	251,126
1893.....	152,671	1898.....	229,414
1894.....	166,432	1899.....	282,807
1895.....	149,627	1900.....	289,544
1896.....	225,828	1901.....	360,038

STILL THEY COME.

—New York Tribune.

Advantages of the Good French Wines

Italy and France produce about the same quantity of wine, including champagne, in a year, but while the value of wines imported into the United States from France last year was $5,147,000, the value of those imported from Italy was only $437,000, Germany and Austria standing far ahead of Italy as wine exporting countries.

In a commercial way the chief defect of Italian viticulture is that the grapes when gathered are not separated, and there is no distinction observed in the planting of the vineyard. Quantity is sought irrespective of quality, in the same way that some Italian grape growers in Southern California have constructed a marvelously large masonry vat, into which the wine of grapes of different varieties is poured, somewhat after the manner of the Heidelberg ton.

Sold His Seat in the Exchange.

It was a day when business was unusually dull on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. As it was noon time comparatively few brokers were on the floor. Only three or four were offering stocks.

Quickly rising from a chair one of the brokers cried, in a voice that attracted the attention of every one that heard it:

"I will sell my seat for $8!"

"I'll take it," immediately shouted another. Stock Exchange seats are worth about $8000.

"I mean the seat of my trousers," replied the man who had made the offer.

"I'll take it anyway," unhesitatingly cried the broker who had accepted it.

Several seized and held the rash offerer, while another carefully cut out the seat of his trousers with a penknife. It was handed to the buyer, who solemnly paid the $8.—Philadelphia Times.

TIM MURPHY'S ORDERS

No original claim is made in connection with this story, and it may have gone the rounds, but it was well told quite recently by a Detroit minister, who was engaged in a very earnest debate with an army colonel over the alleged arbitrary methods of those commanding the rank and file.

The colonel had warmly contended that there was every effort to be just, and that departures from equity were exceptional. "You have given this matter considerable attention, and I venture that you cannot give an instance of abused authority towards a private."

"Can't I?" and the dominie's eyes twinkled. "Did you ever hear of the case of poor Tim Murphy?"

"Never did, sir."

"Tim enlisted in the cavalry service, though he had never bestrode a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant. As luck would have it, Tim had one of the worst buckers in the United States army.

"'Now, min,' said the sergeant in addressing them, 'no man is allowed to dismount without orders from a superior ossifer, moind thot.'

"Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was propelled through a lengthy parabola, and came down so hard that he had barely enough breath to subsist upon.

"'Murphy,' shouted the sergeant, as he discovered the offender spread out on the ground, 'yez dismounted.'

"'I did, sor.'

"'Did yez have orthers?'

"'I did, sor.'

"'From headquarters?' with a sneer.

"'No, sor; hoindquarthers.'

"'Take him to th' g'ard-house.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Married Life.

Irate Father—Young man, you'll have to cease paying attentions to my daughter.

Suitor—So I will, if you let me marry her.

A SURPRISE FOR SISTER

Little Ethel was prattling in her aimless way, and sister Maude was naturally unsuspicious.

"Papa," said little Ethel, "do you remember the trip we made out to grandma's last week?"

"Yes," replied the father absent-mindedly.

"In the suburban train?" persisted little Ethel.

"Yes."

Sister Maude yawned. She had been up later than usual the previous evening and the evidence of her weariness could not be suppressed.

"Do you remember," went on little Ethel in her guileless, childish way, "how mean the conductor was?"

"Yes."

"How he insisted that you must pay fare for me because I was occupying a seat?"

"Yes."

"Do be quiet, child," said sister Maude. She had a headache, and the steady flow of apparently aimless questions annoyed her.

"Do you remember," continued little Ethel, ignoring the petulant admonition, "what the conductor said?"

"Yes," answered her father, still without looking up from his paper.

"He said," asserted little Ethel, "that if you didn't want to pay fare for me you'd have to take me in your lap and let some one else have my seat."

Sister Maude roused herself enough to look puzzled and anxious.

"I remember," said the father. "What of it?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied little Ethel, "only I guess sister Maude and that young man who is going to be my new brother were playing suburban train when I—"

"Ethel!" broke in sister Maude sharply.

"—and trying to ride for one fare," asserted little Ethel triumphantly by way of conclusion. —Brooklyn Eagle.

The Pittsburg jail, from which the Biddle brothers escaped, is the handsomest prison in the United States. It was built from designs by Richardson, the famous Boston architect, whose genius has so many monuments to his memory in the new buildings of Harvard University.

Patrick Doyle of Weir village, Mass., claims to be 120 years old. He says that he came to this country from Ireland when he was 30 years old, and that, after working in a crucible foundry at Taunton until about the time of the Civil War, he retired on account of old age.

Porto Rico: "Wonder if she 'spects independence or tariff reform?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PING PONG

To ping, or not to pong; that is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler for a man to suffer
The bangs and the buffets of th' outrageous fashion,
Or to join issue 'gainst the multitude
And by protesting end them? To play or not?
No more; and by a firm refusal end
The headache and the thousand monstrous shocks
The game is heir to. To play or not
To play; perchance be hit: Eye, there's the rub;
For in that precious sport what knocks may come
When once we face the ball of celluloid
Must give us pause. Oh! who would racquets bear?
To grunt and sweat under a dining table
In search of that confounded bouncing ball,
Whose undiscovered resting place, alas!
No man can find, provokes bad words.
Then rather should we play those games we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.

S. J. K.

HIS FAMILY NAME.

Captain F. W. Dickins, who commanded the cruiser Brooklyn on a cruise to the Far East, tells with considerable enjoyment an incident of his visit to Westminster Abbey. He was about to leave the place after a hurried glimpse of the interior, when an attendant whom he had tipped asked whether he would like to see the tomb of Elizabeth.

"Not specially," replied the captain, "but I would like to see the bust of Charles Dickens. I am a sort of namesake; only my branch of the family spells the name somewhat differently."

"Ah, is that so?" replied the other with interest. "Well, do you know Dickens has also made the name of my family immortal?"

"And what is it, pray?" asked the captain.

"Weller," was the reply, and the two shook hands.

NOT WORRIED BY THE LEAK.

Strange replies are often received by wives who wake their husbands for burglars, leaky water pipes, etc., in the early morning. Mrs. C., wife of a certain Government official in Baltimore, is decidedly nervous and has frequently "heard things." One morning last week she thought she smelled gas. Bravery came to her mysteriously and she crept downstairs to investigate. After smelling about for some minutes, she rushed upstairs, called Mr. C., then shook him and at last aroused him. Then this was heard:

"John, there's a leak in the gas pipe in the kitchen. We'll all die if it is not fixed."

Leaks had been heard of before, and Mr. C. sleepily asked:

"Is it a-leaking much now?"

"Not much!" screamed his wife, and then as Mr. C. turned over, this soothing advice was given:

"Put a bucket under it and come to bed."

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Chicago prohibits the gathering of cigar butts.

The United States has a physician to each 637 persons.

California is producing daisies a foot in circumference.

The human lungs usually contain about one gallon of air.

Dogs may now be protected against distemper by vaccination.

Belgium has 175,000 taverns and saloons for the sale of liquor.

In Alabama wage-earners constitute 2.9 per cent of the population.

The largest slaughter house in the world is at Kansas City, Kan.

Shanghai is the first Chinese city to arrange for electric street railways.

The trade of all South America is not equal to that we have with Canada.

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established 1900 years ago.

Optimist—So you have nothing to be thankful for?

Pessimist—No; deuced thing!

Optimist—Well such an habitual kicker as you ought to be thankful for that.—Puck.